

GORENSTEIN POLYTOPES OBTAINED FROM BIPARTITE GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT. Beck et. al. characterized the grid graphs whose perfect matching polytopes are Gorenstein and they also showed that for some parameters, perfect matching polytopes of torus graphs are Gorenstein. In this paper, we complement their result, that is, we characterize the torus graphs whose perfect matching polytopes are Gorenstein. Beck et. al. also gave a method to construct an infinite family of Gorenstein polytopes. In this paper, we introduce a new class of polytopes obtained from graphs and we extend their method to construct many more Gorenstein polytopes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Lattice polytopes are polytopes whose vertices all are lattice points. For $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $t \in \mathbb{N}$, we put $tS = \{tx \mid x \in S\}$ and $L_S(t) = \sharp(tS \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)$. Ehrhart [6] proved that for a d -dimensional lattice polytope P , $L_P(t)$ is always a polynomial of degree d in t . $L_P(t)$ is called the *Ehrhart polynomial* of P . Also the formal power series $\text{Ehr}_P(z) = 1 + \sum_{t \in \mathbb{N}} L_P(t)z^t$ is called the *Ehrhart series* of P . Since $L_P(t)$ is a polynomial of degree d , the Ehrhart series of P can be written as the rational function:

$$\text{Ehr}_P(z) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^s h_i z^i}{(1-z)^{d+1}},$$

where $s \leq d$. s and $r = d+1-s$ are called the *degree* and *codegree* of P , respectively. The polynomial of the numerator is called the *h^* -polynomial* of P . It is well-known that $h_0 = 1$, and the codegree r is equal to the minimal integer t for which tP° contains a lattice point, and $h_s = \sharp(rP^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)$. Here, for $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, S° denotes the relative interior of S . As a general reference on the Ehrhart theory of lattice polytopes we refer to the recent book of Matthias Beck and Sinai Robins [3] and the references within.

Ehrhart polynomials have also an algebraic meaning in the sense that the Ehrhart polynomial of a polytope P can be interpreted as the Hilbert function of the Ehrhart ring of P . We say P is *Gorenstein* when the Ehrhart ring is Gorenstein (see [8] and [11] for Ehrhart rings and Gorenstein property). P is Gorenstein if and only if the coefficients of the h^* -polynomial are symmetric, that is, $h_i = h_{s-i}$ for any i . In terms of Ehrhart polynomials, this is equivalent to $L_{P^\circ}(r) = 1$ and $L_P(t-r) = L_{P^\circ}(t)$ for any $t > r$.

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Let $G = (V, E)$ be an undirected graph without multiple edges and loops. In fact, even if there are multiple edges, the argument below also holds after a little change. Here V and E denote the vertex set and the edge set, respectively. $M \subset E$ is a *matching* if any two distinct edges do not intersect. If every vertex lies on some edge in M , we call M a *perfect matching* for G . For a perfect matching M , we define the characteristic vector $\chi_M \in \mathbb{R}^E$ as follows: for $e \in E$,

$$(\chi_M)_e := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } e \in M, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Definition 1.1 (Perfect matching polytope). The *perfect matching polytope* of G , P_G is defined to be the convex hull in \mathbb{R}^E of the characteristic vectors of all perfect matchings:

$$P_G := \text{conv}\{\chi_M \mid M : \text{a perfect matching of } G\} \subset \mathbb{R}^E.$$

In general, P_G is not full-dimensional. We note that interior lattice points of P_G mean lattice points in the relative interior of P_G . By Edmond's famous theorem we know a hyperplane description for perfect matching polytopes:

Theorem 1 (Edmond [5]). *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph with $|V|$ even. Then $x = (x_e)_{e \in E} \in \mathbb{R}^E$ lies in P_G if and only if the following conditions hold:*

- (1) $x_e \geq 0$ ($\forall e \in E$),
- (2) $\sum_{v \in e} x_e = 1$ ($\forall v \in V$),
- (3) $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e \geq 1$ ($\forall S \subset V$, $|S|$ is odd),

where $v \in e$ means that v is incident to e , and S' denotes the complement set of S in V , and for subsets S and T of V , $C(S, T) := \{(u, v) \in E \mid u \in S, v \in T\}$.

A graph $G = (V, E)$ is *bipartite* if there exists some partition $V = V_1 \cup V_2$ such that $C(V_i, V_i) = \emptyset$ for $i = 1, 2$. It is well-known that, if a graph is bipartite, then we can omit the third condition, that is, $x \in P_G$ if and only if the conditions (1) and (2) hold. For a subset S of V , we call edges in $C(S, S')$ *bridges* from S . We refer to Grötschel-Lovász-Schrijver [7] about perfect matching polytopes.

The $m \times n$ grid graph $\mathcal{G}(m, n) = (V, E)$ is defined as follows: $V := \{(i, j) \mid 0 \leq i \leq m-1, 0 \leq j \leq n-1\}$, and $((i, j), (k, l)) \in E$ if and only if $|i - k| + |j - l| = 1$. The $m \times n$ torus graph $\mathcal{G}_T(m, n)$ consists of the same vertex and edge set as $\mathcal{G}(m, n)$ with the additional edges $\{((0, j), (m-1, j)) \mid 0 \leq j \leq n-1\}$ and $\{((i, 0), (i, n-1)) \mid 0 \leq i \leq m-1\}$.

Using Edmond's theorem, Beck et. al [2] characterized the grid graphs whose perfect matching polytopes are Gorenstein. They also showed that the perfect matching polytopes of torus graphs for some parameters are Gorenstein. We denote by $\mathcal{P}(m, n)$ and $\mathcal{P}_T(m, n)$ the perfect matching polytopes of $\mathcal{G}(m, n)$ and $\mathcal{G}_T(m, n)$, respectively. That is to say that, they showed the following:

Theorem 2 (B-H-S [2]). *If $m = 1$ or m is even, and n is even, then $\mathcal{P}_T(m, n)$ is Gorenstein.*

In section 2, we complement Theorem 2 by showing:

Theorem 3. *If mn is even, then $\mathcal{P}_T(m, n)$ is Gorenstein if and only if $m = 1$ or even, and n is even, or $(m, n) = (2, 3), (2, 5)$.*

We remark that Beck et. al. [2] claimed Theorem 2 is a corollary of the more general result:

Theorem 4 (B-H-S [2]). *Let G be a k -regular bipartite graph with even vertices. Then the perfect matching polytope P_G is Gorenstein.*

Here a graph G is k -regular if any vertex is incident to exactly k edges. Theorem 4 constructs an infinite family of Gorenstein polytopes. In section 3 we introduce a new class of polytopes obtained from graphs which are a natural extension of perfect matching polytopes. For these polytopes we show an analogous result to Edmond's theorem. Also using these polytopes, we extend Theorem 4 in order to construct many more Gorenstein polytopes. For another method to construct Gorenstein polytopes from graphs, we refer to Ohsugi-Hibi [10].

2. TORUS GRAPHS AND PERFECT MATCHING POLYTOPES

In this section, we complement the characterization for torus graphs whose perfect matching polytope is Gorenstein.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{G}_T(m, n) = (V, E)$ be an $m \times n$ torus graph and $m, n \geq 3$. Then for any subset $S \subset V$ ($2 \leq |S| \leq |V| - 2$), there are at least 6 bridges.*

Proof. We call points of S black points and points of S' white points, respectively. If, for any column all points on the column are black or all points are white, then the Lemma follows since, in that case, there are at least 2 bridges on each row and $m \geq 3$. Therefore we may assume that there exists some column on which there are both black points and white points. Without loss of generality we may assume that such a column is the first column and that $(1, 1)$ is white. Already there are at least 2 bridges on the first column. We divide the cases into (I) the case when there is a black point on the first row, and (II) the other case.

(I) In this case, there are at least 2 bridges on the first row. So we have 4 bridges already. Since $2 \leq |S| \leq |V| - 2$, there is a white point except for $(1, 1)$. Put such a point to be (i, j) . Without loss of generality, we may assume $i \neq 1$. If there exists a black point on the i -th row, then the number of bridges increases by at least 2, and so the Lemma follows. Next we assume that all points on the i -th row are white. We let a black point on the first row be $(1, k)$, then there exist at least 2 bridges on the k -th column. Therefore in this case, we have at least 6 bridges.

(II) In this case, if there exists a black point on each column, then since there are at least 2 bridges on each column and $n \geq 3$, the Lemma follows. Therefore we may assume that there exists some column such that all points on the column are white. In this case a black point on the first column has a white point on both the row and the column on which the black point lies. So exchanging the position of black points and white points we have the same situation as in (I). \square

Next we show a lemma about interior lattice points in perfect matching polytopes.

Lemma 2.2. *Let P be a polytope defined by conditions (1), (2) and (3) in Edmond's theorem. Set*

- (1') $x_e > 0$ ($\forall e \in E$),
- (2') $\sum_{v \in e} x_e = 1$ ($\forall v \in V$),
- (3') $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e > 1$ ($\forall S \subset V, 3 \leq |S| \leq |V| - 3$ odd).

Assume that there exists a vector x satisfying (1'), (2') and (3'). Then $x \in P^\circ$ and the relative interior of P is given by these conditions (1'), (2') and (3').

Proof. Take a vector x satisfying (1'), (2') and (3'). Denote by W the linear subspace defined by equations $\sum_{v \in e} x_e = 0$ ($\forall v \in V$). Then P lies on the affine subspace $x + W$. If the norm of $y \in W$ is enough small, then $x + y$ also satisfies (1'), (2') and (3'). This implies $\dim P = \dim W$ and $x \in P^\circ$ in the sense of the relative interior. After all, we see that the relative interior of P , P° is defined by (1'), (2') and (3'). \square

Let conditions (1)_t, (2)_t and (3)_t be

- (1)_t $x_e \geq 0$ ($\forall e \in E$),
- (2)_t $\sum_{v \in e} x_e = t$ ($\forall v \in V$),
- (3)_t $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e \geq t$ ($\forall S \subset V, 3 \leq |S| \leq |V| - 3$ odd),

and conditions (1')_t, (2')_t and (3')_t be

- (1')_t $x_e > 0$ ($\forall e \in E$),
- (2')_t $\sum_{v \in e} x_e = t$ ($\forall v \in V$),
- (3')_t $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e > t$ ($\forall S \subset V, 3 \leq |S| \leq |V| - 3$ odd).

Denote all-one vector $(1, \dots, 1)$ by $\mathbf{1}$ and define $\iota : \mathbb{R}^E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^E$ by $\iota(x) = x + \mathbf{1}$.

Lemma 2.3. *Assume that $\mathbf{1}$ satisfies conditions (1')_k, (2')_k and (3')_k. Then ι gives an injective map from $lP \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$ to $(l+k)P^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$*

Proof. Since $\mathbf{1}$ satisfies (1')_k, (2')_k and (3')_k, by Lemma 2.2, tP° is defined by (1')_t, (2')_t and (3')_t. Let $x \in lP \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$. Then x satisfies conditions (1')_l, (2')_l and (3')_l. Since $\mathbf{1}$ satisfies conditions (1')_k, (2')_k and (3')_k, by summing two corresponding inequalities for x and $\mathbf{1}$, we see that $\iota(x) = x + \mathbf{1}$ satisfies (1')_{l+k}, (2')_{l+k} and (3')_{l+k}. Clearly $\iota(x) \in \mathbb{Z}^E$. Therefore $\iota(x) \in (l+k)P^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$. \square

We know the dimension of perfect matching polytopes of grid graphs and torus graphs.

Proposition 2.1 (B-H-S [2]). *If mn is even. Then*

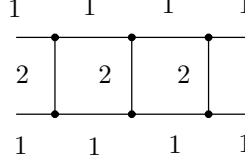
- (i) $\dim \mathcal{P}(m, n) = (m-1)(n-1)$,
- (ii) if $n > 2$ is even, then $\dim \mathcal{P}_T(2, n) = n + 1$,
- (iii) if $m > 2$ and $n > 2$ are both even, then $\dim \mathcal{P}_T(m, n) = mn + 1$,
- (iv) if $n > 1$ is odd, then $\dim \mathcal{P}_T(2, n) = n$,
- (v) if $m > 2$ is even and $n = 1$, then $\dim \mathcal{P}_T(m, n) = 1$,
- (vi) if $m > 2$ is even and $n > 1$, then $\dim \mathcal{P}_T(m, n) = mn$.

Now we can show Theorem 3.

Proof of Theorem 3. Let $P = \mathcal{P}_T(m, n)$. First we show the sufficiency. The case when $m = 1$ or m is even, and n is even has been shown in Theorem 2.

Let $(m, n) = (2, 3)$. We show that $L_{P^\circ}(3) = 0$ and $L_{P^\circ}(4) \neq 0$. Define $x \in \mathbb{R}^E$ as in Figure 1, then x satisfies conditions (1')₄, (2')₄ and (3')₄. So by Lemma 2.2, we see that $x \in 4P^\circ$ and tP° is defined by (1')_t, (2')_t and (3')_t. Since the graph is 3-regular, lattice points satisfying (1')₃ and (2')₃ must be assigned by 1 on each edge. But if we take $S = \{(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2)\}$, then the condition (3')₃ does not hold. Hence $3P^\circ$ has no lattice points.

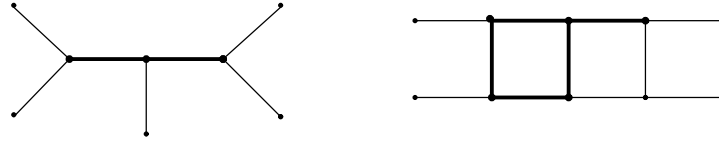
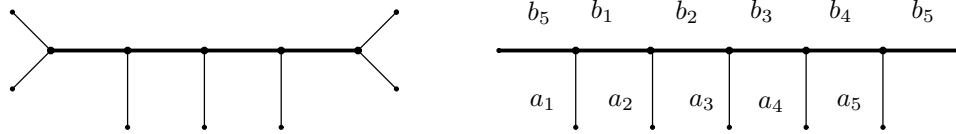
Therefore we see $L_{P^\circ}(4) \neq 0$, and so that the polytope P has the codegree 4. By Proposition 2.1, $\dim \mathcal{P}_T(2, 3) = 3$. The degree of $\mathcal{P}_T(2, 3)$ is 0 and $\mathcal{P}_T(2, 3)$ is an unimodular simplex, and so Gorenstein.


 FIGURE 1. x in $(m, n) = (2, 3)$.

Let $(m, n) = (2, 5)$. All-one vector $\mathbf{1} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ lies in $3P^\circ$. Actually, $\mathbf{1}$ satisfies the conditions $(1')_3$ and $(2')_3$, and easily we also confirm that, even if we take 3 or 5 points as S in any choice, the condition $(3')_3$ always holds. So by Lemma 2.2, $\mathbf{1} \in 3P^\circ$ and tP° is defined by $(1')_t$, $(2')_t$ and $(3')_t$. Therefore $L_{P^\circ}(3) \neq 0$. Since the graph is 3-regular, conditions $(1')_t$ and $(2')_t$ in Edmond's theorem imply that there are no lattice points in P° and $2P^\circ$. So the codegree of P is 3. Below we show that $L_{P^\circ}(t) = L_P(t - 3)$.

By Lemma 2.3, ι gives an injective map from $lP \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$ to $(l+3)P \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$. We show that the inverse map ι^{-1} also gives an injective map from $(l+3)P^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$ to $lP \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$. If we could prove it, then we see that $L_{P^\circ}(l+3) = |(l+3)P^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^E| = |lP \cap \mathbb{Z}^E| = L_P(l)$.

Take $x \in (l+3)P \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$, then $y = \iota^{-1}(x) = x - \mathbf{1}$ satisfies $(1)_l$ and $(2)_l$. Take S so that condition $(3)_l$ does not hold, then S contains no isolated points. Also by symmetry, we have only to consider S with the cardinality at most half the total number of vertices. Hence, as S which does not satisfy $(3)_l$, we have only four possibilities shown in Figures 2 and 3 (by considering symmetry again). In these figures, big points denote points of S and thick edges denote the induced subgraph by S , that is, the graph consisting of the vertex set S and all edges among vertices of S .


 FIGURE 2. $(m, n) = (2, 5)$ I.

 FIGURE 3. $(m, n) = (2, 5)$ II.

For the two cases in Figure 2 and the left case in Figure 3, we see from Corollary 3.2 that the condition $(3)_l$ follows from $(1)_l$ and $(2)_l$. Next we consider the right

case in Figure 3. Since x satisfies $(3')_{l+3}$, $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e \geq l + 4$. Therefore

$$\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e = \sum_{e \in C(S, S')} (x_e - 1) \geq l - 1.$$

If $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e < l$, then $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq 5} a_i = l - 1$. From the condition $(2)_l$ for y we get

$$5l = \sum_{v \in S, v \in e} y_e = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq 5} a_i + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i \leq 5} b_i \equiv l - 1 \pmod{2}.$$

This is a contradiction. So y always satisfies the condition $(3)_l$. This implies that ι^{-1} gives an injective map from $(l + 3)P^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$ to $lP \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$.

Next, in order to show the necessity, we prove the contraposition. First let $m = 2$ and $n \geq 7$ be odd. Similar to the case when $(m, n) = (2, 5)$, we see easily that $\mathbf{1}$ lies in $3P^\circ$ and tP° is defined by $(1')_t$, $(2')_t$ and $(3')_t$. So the codegree is 3. It is also similar that ι gives an injective map from $lP \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$ to $(l + 3)P^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$. If we could prove the existence of y such that $y \notin 2P$ and $\iota(y) \in 5P^\circ$, then we see $L_P(2) < L_{P^\circ}(5)$, and so the polytope is not Gorenstein. Define a vector y as in Figure 4.

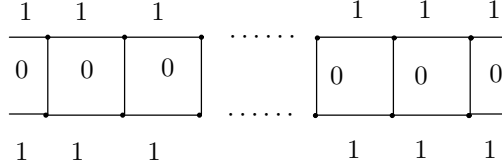


FIGURE 4. y for $(m, n) = (2, n)$, $n \geq 7$.

When we take all points on the upper row as S , y does not satisfy the condition $(3)_2$. So $y \notin 2P$. We show that $x = \iota(y) = y + \mathbf{1} \in 5P^\circ$. If $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e \geq t$ for S , then since $\mathbf{1}$ satisfies $(3')_3$, $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e > t + 3$. Thus, we have only to consider S such that $|S| \leq n$ is odd and that $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e < 2$. The inequality $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e < 2$ holds only when we take all points on the upper row as S . In this case, since n edges goes from the upper row to the lower row, so $n = \sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e \geq t + 4 = 6$. Therefore $x \in 5P^\circ$.

Next we consider the case when $m \geq 4$ is even and $n = 3$. By symmetry we put $m = 3$ and let $n \geq 4$ be even. Since the graph is 4-regular, $\mathbf{1}$ satisfies $(1')_4$ and $(2')_4$. Also from Lemma 2.1 we see that $\mathbf{1}$ satisfies the condition $(3')_4$, too. Therefore by Lemma 2.2, $\mathbf{1} \in 4P^\circ$ and tP° is defined by $(1')_t$, $(2')_t$ and $(3')_t$, and so the codegree of P is 4. By Lemma 2.3, ι gives an injective map from $lP \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$ to $(l + 4)P^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$. Therefore, in order to prove that the polytope is not Gorenstein, it is sufficient to prove the existence of y such that $y \notin 3P$ and $\iota(y) \in 7P^\circ$. Define a vector y as in Figure 5. Here we assign 0 to edges except for the thick ones.

Take c_i 's ($1 \leq i \leq 5$) as S , then $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e = 1 < 3$. So $y \notin 3P$. Next, we show that $x = \iota(y) \in 7P^\circ$. It is clear that $(1')_7$ and $(2')_7$ hold. We have to show that $(3')_7$ holds for any S with the odd cardinality. In a similar way to the case when $m = 2$, $n \geq 7$, using Lemma 2.1, we see that it is sufficient to consider only S such that $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e \leq 1$. To choose points of S satisfying

	3		3	c_1	$1\ c_3$	$1\ 1$	$d_3\ 1$	d_1	3		3	
	3		3	2	1	1\ 1	1	2	3		3	
				c_2	c_4	1\ 1	d_4	d_2				
3		3		3		1\ 1		3		3		3
					c_5	$1\ 1\ 1$	d_5					

FIGURE 5. y for $(m, n) = (3, n)$, $n \geq 4$.

$\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e \leq 1$ we need to take all or none of c_i 's. This is also similar for d_i 's. Therefore, candidates for S consist of all c_i 's, none of d_i 's and some matchings assigned by 3. In this case, we show that $|C(S, S')| \geq 8$. If we could show this fact, we see that $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e = \sum_{e \in C(S, S')} (y_e + 1) \geq 1 + \sum_{e \in C(S, S')} 1 \geq 9$, and so $x \in 7P^\circ$. In this case, we see that each row has at least 2 bridges, and since the matching in the third row is out of sync with the first and second ones, bridges traverse from the third row to the first and second rows. So $|C(S, S')| \geq 8$.

Next we consider the case when $m \geq 4$ is even and $n \geq 5$ is odd. From Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2, we see that $\mathbf{1} \in 4P^\circ$ and tP° is defined by $(1')_t$, $(2')_t$ and $(3')_t$, and so that the codegree of P is 4. By Lemma 2.3, ι gives an injective map from $lP \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$ to $(l+4)P^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^E$. So we also construct a vector y such that $y \notin 2P$ and $x = \iota(y) \in 6P^\circ$. Define a vector y so that each horizontal edge gets a 0, and each vertical edge gets 0. Take all points on the first row as S , $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e = 0 < 2$. So $y \notin 2P$.

We show that $x = \iota(y)$ satisfies $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e > 6$ for any S with the cardinality odd. By Lemma 2.1 and similar arguments as the above, we consider as candidates for S only ones such that $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} y_e = 0$. To choose S satisfying this condition, we need to take all points or none of points on each row. Therefore in this case, there are $2n$ bridges. So we have $|C(S, S')| \geq 2n \geq 10$, and so $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e = \sum_{e \in C(S, S')} (y_e + 1) \geq |C(S, S')| \geq 10$. So we get $x \in 6P^\circ$. \square

Remark 1. By Theorem 3, $P = \mathcal{P}_T(2, 5)$ is a Gorenstein polytope of codegree 3. We also know $\dim \mathcal{P}_T(2, 5) = 5$ by Proposition 2.1, and so the degree of P is 3. The vertices of $\mathcal{P}_T(2, 5)$ coincide with lattice points in $\mathcal{P}_T(2, 5)$, and they are given by perfect matchings of $\mathcal{G}_T(2, 5)$. We can count easily the number of perfect matchings of $\mathcal{G}_T(2, 5)$ which is equal to 11. Since $h_1 = L_P(1) - (d+1) = 11 - 6 = 5$, the Ehrhart series is

$$\text{Ehr}_P(z) = \frac{1 + 5z + 5z^2 + z^3}{(1-z)^6}.$$

3. S-MATCHING POLYTOPE

In this section, we construct new polytopes from graphs.

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, and for a subset $S \subset V$, we denote by $\langle S \rangle$ the induced subgraph by S in G , that is, the graph consisting of the vertex set S and all edges among vertices of S . We also define a subgraph $N_G(S) = (V_S, E_S)$ of G as follows:

$$\Gamma(S) := \{x \in S' \mid (x, y) \in E \text{ for some } y \in S\},$$

$$V_S := S \cup \Gamma(S), \quad E_S := C(S, V).$$

We call $N_G(S)$ the *neighbor graph* of S in G . We call $M \subset E_S$ an *S -matching* if any two distinct edges in M do not meet at points in S , and any point of S lies on some edge in M .

Definition 3.1 (S-matching polytope). Let $N_G(S) = (V_S, E_S)$ be the neighbor graph of a subset S . Then we define the *S -matching polytope* P_S of S to be the convex hull in \mathbb{R}^{E_S} of the characteristic vectors of all S -matchings:

$$P_S := \text{conv}\{\chi_M \in \mathbb{R}^{E_S} \mid M \text{ is an } S\text{-matching}\},$$

where $\chi_M \in \mathbb{R}^{E_S}$ denotes the characteristic vector of M as defined in Section 1.

Remark 2. When we take all points of V as S , P_S coincides with the perfect matching polytope of G .

Theorem 5. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, and for a subset $S \subset V$, let $N_G(S) = (V_S, E_S)$ be the neighbor graph. Assume that $\langle S \rangle$ is bipartite. Then $x \in \mathbb{R}^{E_S}$ is in P_S if and only if the following conditions hold:

- (1) $x_e \geq 0$ ($\forall e \in E_S$),
- (2) $\sum_{v \in e} x_e = 1$ ($\forall v \in S$).

Proof. The proof is similar to Vempala [13]'s proof in his lecture note on Edmond's theorem for bipartite graphs.

Denote by C the polytope defined by the above conditions (1) and (2). Let M be an S -matching, then clearly χ_M satisfies (1) and (2). Therefore $P_S \subset C$. Conversely if we take a lattice point in C , then there is an S -matching corresponding to the lattice point. So it is sufficient to show that all vertices of C are lattice points.

Assume that there exists a non-integral vertex $x = (\dots, x_e, \dots)$ of C . For such a x , we define a subgraph $N_G(S)_x$ of $N_G(S)$ as follows: the vertex set of $N_G(S)_x$ is V_S , and the edge set consists of all e 's in E_S such that x_e is not integral. We divide the cases into (I) the case when $N_G(S)_x$ does not contain cycles, and (II) the case when $N_G(S)_x$ contains cycles.

(I) In this case, since a connected component of $N_G(S)_x$ is a tree, there are at least two points of degree 1 in a connected component. The points of degree 1 cannot be in S by condition (2). Let e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m be a path connecting two such points of degree 1, and let us define $\epsilon := \min\{x_{e_i}, 1 - x_{e_i} \mid 1 \leq i \leq m\}$. Then we define \underline{x} as follows: for e not in the path, let $\underline{x}_e = x_e$, and $\underline{x}_{e_1} := x_{e_1} - \epsilon$, $\underline{x}_{e_2} := x_{e_2} + \epsilon, \dots$, that is, we alternately add and subtract ϵ to the x_{e_i} 's in starting from the subtraction. Also define \bar{x} in a similar way except starting from the addition by ϵ . Then clearly both \underline{x} and \bar{x} still satisfy conditions (1) and (2). Therefore $\underline{x}, \bar{x} \in C$. Since $x = (\underline{x} + \bar{x})/2$, x cannot be a vertex of C . This is a contradiction.

(II) In this case, there are cycles in $N_G(S)_x$. If there exists a cycle of even length, then in a similar way to the case (I), we can define \bar{x} and \underline{x} in C , and x cannot be a vertex of C .

If there exists a cycle of odd length, then since $\langle S \rangle$ is bipartite, the cycle must contain a point of $\Gamma(S)$. Let the cycle be e_1, \dots, e_m and $v \in \Gamma(S)$ be incident to e_1 and e_m . Then we define \bar{x} as follows: for e not in the cycle, $\bar{x}_e = x_e$ and $\bar{x}_{e_1} = x_{e_1} + \epsilon$, $\bar{x}_{e_2} = x_{e_2} - \epsilon, \dots$, that is, we alternately add and subtract ϵ to x_{e_i} 's in starting from the addition. This is the same to the case (I). But finally we have $\bar{x}_{e_m} = x_{e_m} + \epsilon$. Since the common point between e_1 and e_m is $v \in \Gamma(S)$, the addition by ϵ does not violate condition (2). So $\bar{x} \in C$. We can define $\underline{x} \in C$ in a similar way

to \bar{x} except starting from acting the subtraction. Since $\underline{x}, \bar{x} \in C$ and $x = (\underline{x} + \bar{x})/2$, x cannot be a vertex of C in this case, and again we get a contradiction. \square

Next we give a formula for the dimension of P_S in the case when $\langle S \rangle$ is bipartite.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, $S \subset V$, $N_G(S) = (V_S, E_S)$ be the neighbor graph. Assume that $\langle S \rangle$ is connected and bipartite, and that any $e \in E_S$ lies in some S -matching. Then*

$$\dim P_S = \begin{cases} |E_S| - |S| : & \text{if } \Gamma(S) \neq \emptyset, \\ |E_S| - |S| + 1 : & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. Define an $S \times E_S$ matrix R as follows: for $v \in S$ and $e \in E_S$,

$$R_{v,e} = \begin{cases} 1 : & \text{if } v \in e, \\ 0 : & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By Theorem 5, P_S coincides with the solution space of $Rx = {}^t\mathbf{1}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E_S}$, where tx is the transpose of x . For a suitable $\{\lambda_M\}$ such that $\sum \lambda_M = 1$, $\lambda_M > 0$, we put $x = \sum \lambda_M \chi_M$ where the sum runs through all S -matchings. By the assumption that any $e \in E_S$ lies in some S -matching, we have a solution x of $Rx = {}^t\mathbf{1}$ with $x_e > 0$ ($\forall e \in E_S$). So the dimension of P_S is equal to the dimension of the solution space for $Rx = 0$. Below we investigate the rank of R . Denote the v -th row vector and the e -th column vector of R by R_v and $R^{(e)}$, respectively. The columns of R are divided into ones of $C(S, S)$ and $C(S, S')$.

First consider the case when $\Gamma(S) = \emptyset$. Then there are no columns in $C(S, S')$. Assume that $\sum_v a_v R_v = 0$. If $e = (v, v') \in E_S$, then $R^{(e)}$ has the entries with 1 at v and v' , and with 0 at the other points of S . Therefore, since $\sum_v a_v R_v = 0$, we have $a_v = -a_{v'}$. So we see that if $(v, v') \in E_S$, then $a_v = -a_{v'}$. Since $\langle S \rangle$ is bipartite, there are disjoint subsets S_1 and S_2 such that $S = S_1 \cup S_2$ and $C(S_i, S_i) = \emptyset$. Since $\langle S \rangle$ is connected, if $a_v = \lambda$ for some $v \in S_1$, then $a_u = \lambda$ for any $u \in S_1$ and $a_w = -\lambda$ for any $w \in S_2$. This implies that the dimension of the row space of R is $|S| - 1$. So the dimension of the solution space of $Rx = 0$ is equal to $|E_S| - |S| + 1$.

Next we consider the case when $\Gamma(S) \neq \emptyset$. Assume $\sum_v a_v R_v = 0$. By the definition of $\Gamma(S)$, for $v' \in \Gamma(S)$, there exists some $v \in S$ such that $e = (v, v') \in E_S$. Then the entries of $R^{(e)}$ is 1 at v and 0 at the other positions. Therefore $a_v = 0$. While, it is the same to the above case that if $v, v' \in S$ are adjacent, then $a_v = -a_{v'}$. Since $\langle S \rangle$ is connected, we get, if $\sum_v a_v R_v = 0$, then $a_v = 0$ ($\forall v \in S$), and so, the dimension of the row space of R is $|S|$. Therefore the dimension of the solution space for $Rx = 0$ is $|E_S| - |S|$. \square

Remark 3. Let us consider the case when $\langle S \rangle$ is unconnected. Then denote the connected component of $\langle S \rangle$ by C_1, \dots, C_k and put each S -matching polytope to be P_{C_i} . Then we have $P_S = P_{C_1} \times P_{C_2} \times \dots \times P_{C_k}$. So the dimension is

$$\dim P_S = \sum_{i=1}^k \dim P_{C_i}.$$

Corollary 3.1. *Assume that the induced subgraph $\langle S \rangle$ is bipartite, and that any $v \in S$ has a constant degree k . Then P_S is a Gorenstein polytope of codegree k .*

Proof. The proof is similar to the one of Beck et. al. [2]. By Theorem 5, $x \in tP_S^\circ$ if and only if the following conditions hold:

- (1'') $x_e > 0$ ($\forall e \in E_S$),
 (2'') $\sum_{v \in e} x_e = t$ ($\forall v \in S$).

By conditions (1'') and (2''), there are no lattice points in tP_S° for $t < k$, and $\mathbf{1} \in \mathbb{R}^{E_S}$ is a unique lattice point of kP_S° . So $L_{P_S}(k) = 1$.

Consider $\iota : \mathbb{R}^{E_S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{E_S}$: $\iota(y) = y + \mathbf{1}$. Since the degree for any point of S is a constant k , the number of variables appearing in the conditions (2) and (2'') is always k . Therefore for $y \in tP_S \cap \mathbb{Z}^{E_S}$,

$$\sum_{v \in e} \iota(y)_e = \sum_{v \in e} (y_e + 1) = t + k,$$

and so $\iota(x) \in (t+k)P_S \cap \mathbb{Z}^{E_S}$. Conversely, let $x \in (t+k)P_S^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^{E_S}$. Since $x_e \geq 1$, we get $\iota^{-1}(x)_e = x_e - 1 \geq 0$. Since

$$\sum_{v \in e} \iota^{-1}(x)_e = \sum_{v \in e} (x_e - 1) = t + k - k = t,$$

we also have $\iota^{-1}(x) \in tP_S \cap \mathbb{Z}^{E_S}$.

After all, ι gives an one-to-one correspondence between $tP_S \cap \mathbb{Z}^{E_S}$ and $(t+k)P_S \cap \mathbb{Z}^{E_S}$. Therefore $L_{P_S}(t) = L_{P_S^\circ}(t+k)$, and so P_S is Gorenstein. \square

Remark 4. As mentioned in Beck et. al. [2], combining the results of Ohsugi-Hibi [9], Sullivant [12], Athanasiadis [1] and Bruns-Römer [4], we see that the S-matching polytopes in Corollary 3.1 are compressed Gorenstein polytopes, and so the coefficients of the h^* -polynomials are unimodal.

Example 1. By Beck et. al. [2], we know that for sufficient large m and n , $\mathcal{P}(m, n)$ is not Gorenstein (or even for the case when mn is odd since in that case there are no perfect matchings). For the $m \times n$ grid graph $G = \mathcal{G}(m, n) = (V, E)$, put

$$S := \{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i \leq m-2, 1 \leq j \leq n-2\} \subset V,$$

then clearly $\langle S \rangle$ is bipartite and any point of S has the degree 4. Thus, by Corollary 3.1 the S-matching polytope P_S is a Gorenstein polytope of codegree 4. Also by Proposition 3.1 $\dim P_S = |E_S| - |S| = mn - m - n$.

Corollary 3.2. *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, and $S \subset V$ with $|S|$ odd and $\langle S \rangle$ bipartite. Let $t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^E$ such that $\sum_{v \in e} x_e = t$ ($\forall v \in S$). Then $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e \geq t$.*

Proof. By considering a projection we may assume that $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E_S}$. Since $\sum_{v \in e} x_e = t$ ($\forall v \in S$), by Theorem 5, $x \in tP_S$. The vertices of P_S correspond to the characteristic vectors of S -matchings. Since $|S|$ is odd, for an S -matching M some edges of M necessarily go outside S . Therefore the characteristic vector χ_M satisfies $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} (\chi_M)_e \geq 1$. Hence any vector $x \in P_S$ satisfies $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e \geq 1$. In particular, for $x \in tP_S$, $\sum_{e \in C(S, S')} x_e \geq t$. \square

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